Judicial Presumption.

court whatever claims they con-

AMERICAN VICTIMS.

line on Horse Transport Russian

Were White, Eight Negroes.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 19.—A cablegram from London to the British Vice-Consul here to-day said that of the seventeen Americans killed when the

British horse transport Russian was sunk

The list of dead included William Guernsey, Hornell, N. Y., and Lloyd Waters, Cambridge, Mass., white, and William Burchette, St. Louis, and David

men and eight negroes.

Scott, Haltimore, negroes.

EDITORIAL VIEWS OF PREMIER'S ADDRESS

MAllies Will Be Glad to Accept Worse Terms," Says "Deutsches Journal."

MILITARISM'S END SEEN

"England Hasn't Rejected German Proposals," Opines New York "World."

The following editorial comment re-garding Premier David Lloyd George's insieer to the German peace proposal is printed this morning in New York

Beutches Joarnel—In replying to the Central Powers' peace proposals the British Premier yesterday again mounted the "high horse." Not until victorious Germany is ready to bow to the braggarts of the Entente can there be any talk of peace, asserts Lloyd George, and his satellites in the Entente agree with him. The reparation which the Allies demand they will have to go and get, and the guarantees of which Lloyd George speaks Germany will take, no longer by meeting her enemies half way, but with the sword of the victor. * * The Allies * * will be only too glad to accept sooner or later conditions far worse than those which Germany evidently was ready to grant at this time.

Stants-Zeitung-Lloyd George's ever to the German peace invitation is neither disappointing nor productive of hopes. It was not expected that he hopes. It was not expected that he would flatly turn down the German proposal, nor that he intended to further the idea of a conference. He evades the real issue by weaving a veil about the German proffer and heaping up pretexts, with the view to making it possible at a later date to make the unwillingness of the Allies graper to be heard on the Allies appear to be based on susible motives. Time will tell what to develop from these proceedings.

New Yorker Herold—Again a British atesman—as so often in this war—has apployed terms of the race track in makemployed terms of the race track in making known to Parliament and the world his views in this world drama.

And the greatest "neutral" land, which for reasons of humanity (a word which the President has always on the tip of his torque) should act to prevent further bloodshed, cannot yet do so, for its own rulers, the money kings, would first lead off to the fools in the United States the new "secured" loans of the Allies the new "secured" loans of the Allies and pocket the huge commission. At any rate, however, Lloyd George's speech shows that a way has been left open to an initiation of negotiations, though it is possible that further German blows

It is possible that further German blows must be struck.

The Times—All the portents foreshidowed the nature of the speech Lloyd George would make yesterday. It was inconclusive, it set forth no definite peace terms, but unmistakably it leaves the door open to further exchanges, to actual peace negotiations. That is all important.

The first step, the overthrow of militarism, is the fundamental condition of peace. It is a condition which the United States, if we had a voice in the matter, would insist upon, for any end of the war that left Germany unchanged, possessed of the old spirit and the old purpose of conquest and domination, would demand of its instant and formidable preparations for the security of our own household. The whole neutral world is in the same position.

The Tribune—The reply of the British Prime Minister to the German peace proposal was simple and straightforward. It was the only reply that any responsible Minister of an Allied nation could make. It did not make war upon the idea of peace, but it did make clear the idea of peace, but it did make clear that only one peace was possible, and that was a peace which restored to full vigor that whole structure and body of international law and national right which Germany invaded two years and a half ago. * * The restoration of a half ago. * * The restoration to Relgium and of Serbia, reparation to Serbia and Belgium for crimes com-

Commons is heavy with the rhetoric of defiance and recrimination. Neverthe-less, it is as plain that the Prime Minless, it is as plain that the Prime Minister has not rejected the German peace
proposal outright as it was that the
Imperial Chancellor had made such a
proposal. Instead of closing the door.
Mr. Lloyd George is careful to hold it
open and in effect to invite the German
Government to submit terms.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George leaves
the issue wholly in the hands of the Imperial Government, which cannot flatly
refuse to meet the British demands for
a definition of terms without confessing
that its original proposal was a piece of
diplomatic false pretenses designed
chiefly to divide the Allies and bedevil
Beutral sentiment.

menospapers this morning:

Washington Post—"Peace without reparation is impossible." Thus the British Empire through its Premier knocks over the house of cards set up by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking for the Central Powers. Mr. Lloyd George has made the only answer that could be expected from the Allies.

The Allies will fight on. They will listen to Germany when she is ready to yelld and not before. Rumania's downfall is a more incident in this death struggle of Europe. The issue is not the gain or loss of pieces of territory. It is not the crushing of the German people. It is the annihilation of Germany's ambition to tyrannize over Europe and the world by systematized brute force. In trying to achieve that ambition Germany has appealed to the sword. The decision will be made by the sword.

springgeld (Mass.) Republican—Mr.
Asquith would have been the better spokesman. Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and lucidity his predecessor is incomparable. In substance, however, Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and lucidity his predecessor is incomparable. In substance, however, Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and lucidity his predecessor is incomparable. In substance, however, Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and lucidity his predecessor is incomparable. In substance, however, Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and lucidity his predecessor is incomparable. In substance, however, Lloyd George has plenty of force, but in tact and sead what Asquith must have said, and what Asquith hust have said, and what have said, and what Asquith hust have said, and what Asquith hust have said, and what have said, and show inclease, Dec. 19.—The German Government's answer to the inclure, and the said hust have a fail to the sinking of the American classifier of the United States in regard to the sinking of the American cl

such a response than this of the British Prime Minister would have disappointed that part of the world which sympathizes with the Entente Allies, because it has taken them at their word and believed that they were fighting for the things which Lloyd George demands as conditions of peace. Less than such a response, furthermore, would have been construed by the friends of the Entente dissinstend, and, running above water. Allies as portentous to that approach to left the steamer. Theresees the steamer of the steamer of the steamer.

English press and the utterances of Governmental leaders in Great Britain, France and Russia. * • Lloyd George would have stultified himself in the eyes of the nation if he had said less than he did. "Without reparation." he declared, "peace is impossible." • • But what is meant by reparation, and what is meant by a complete guarantee against Prussian militarism? • • Yet it is not impossible that their (the Allies) interpretation of what they consider the fundamental basis of peace may be reconcilable with the Teutons, whatever the latter may be.

DEPORTATIONS NEAR BRUSSELS. None Take Place From Capital-

Luxemburg Province Suffers. HAVRE, Dec. 19 .- The Belgian Government has been advised that deportations

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George leaves the issue wholly in the hands of the Imperial Government, which cannot flatly refuse to meet the British demands for a definition of terms without confessing that its original proposal was a piece of diplomatic false pretenses designed chiefly to divide the Allies and bedevil neutral sentiment.

VIEWS OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY

Newspapers Elsewhere Comment on Lloyd George Speech.

Editorial comment on the speech of Premier Lloyd George in the House of the issue wholly in the hands of the Imperial Government, which cannot flatly shelled.

Are Heavily Shelled.

Rome, Dec. 19.—The Italian War Office to-day issued the following statement on military operations:

"In the Trentino there were the usual artillery actions, which were particularly heavy in the area of the upper Astigo Valley, where our batteries effectively heaving internehments on Monte Cucco, on the Middle Isonzo and the railway station of Volciadraga and Ovolciadraga, southeast of Gorizia, and dispersed entered against submarrines and therefore had taken an immediate part in hostile action.

"Such action, under the principles of ince to-day issued the following statement on Event actions of a hostile merchantman so that she might be captured and sunk as such. The sinking itself was accomplished enemy intrenchments on Monte Cucco, on the Middle Isonzo and the railway station of Volciadraga and Ovolciadraga, southeast of Gorizia, and dispersed enemy internehments on the Carso."

Premier Lloyd George in the House of the United Station of Volciadraga and Ovolciadraga, southeast of Gorizia, and dispersed enemy internehments on the Carso."

COLUMBIAN SUNK FOR HOSTILE ACTION

German Reply She Wirelessed News of U-Boat's Location to Enemy.

CONTRABAND ON BOARD

Submarine's Commander at First Let the Vessel Have

response, furthermore, would have been construed by the friends of the Entente construed to the Central Powers.

There is nothing in German official utterances or in the expression of opinion which the German press is allowed to make to indicate that Germany is yet ready to come to anything like Lloyd George's terms.

St. Louis Globe Bemoerat—The tenor of the speech of Lloyd George was in harmony with the expressions of the English press and the utterances of Governmental leaders in Great Britain.

the commander to return and stop the steamer a second time. Although the wind and weather had become still heavier he succeeded in again sighting and coming up with the Columbian and reaching an understanding with her by signals that her wireless apparatus was to be used with diminished intensity, only for intercourse with the submarine.

marine.
"The submarine then, together with
the Columbian and the Norwegian
steamer Balto, which had been stopped
previously unt had a prize crew put on
board, travelled in a westward direction during the night, and in the morning during better weather the coming during better weather the mander of the submarine inspected the ship's papers of the Columbian.

Decides to Sink Her.

"After the inspection the commander decided to sink the ship because of the assistance she had given, contrary to neutrality.

"The crew in t eir own boats wer conveyed on board the steamer Balto, and later, together with the crew of the mitted against them, and through them sgainst civilization—these must be the minimum conditions, not for peace, but for the discussion of peace.

The World—Like Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag, Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the House of Commons is heavy with the rhetoric of defiance and recrimination.

mittee at Arlon, the chief town of the province of Luxemburg, are declared to have been arrested and deported, although they had certificates given for their protection by the military authorities.

It is asserted that the members of the committee deported were not out of work but with other men were engaged in the iron, stone and wood industries.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Austrian Columns on the March

bian was at first kept by the commander of the submarine on board with him, but on November 10 the captain was the submarine on the submarine and the statements made above the conduct of the commander of the submarine appears fully justified, for the Columbian by her wireless reports regarding the position of the submarine, which appearently were intended to call thither hostile naval forces, had volunturally put herself into the service of the lostile defence against submarines and therefore had taken an immediate part in hostile action.

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don Times of November 15 had already stated that the ship when she encountered the submarine had a cargo of 5,000 tons. The German commander, in addition, when inspecting the ship's papers found, he has stated, that the Columbian had 4,900 tons of steel plates on board in addition to smaller quantities of various goods, among which were copper, portant soda, motor wheels and portions of frachines. "According to the descriptions of the captain the steel plates were of grenade steel and therefore were for the manufacture of projectiles, and thus, according to section 21, line 2, of the German prize court orders, were absolute contraband, Likewise the copper cargo, according to section 21, line 38, of the prize order, was absolute contraband. THOUSAND CAPTIVES RAID BY TEUTONS ON TAKEN IN RUMANIA

Germans Producing as Much Oil as Can Be Shipped From Captured Wells.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The capture of more than 1,000 Russians and Ru-manians on the Wallachian front is announced in to-day's statement from Ger-man army headquarters. The Russians and Rumanians in Dobrudja are said to "Since the ship was bound for Genoa, which, as is known, is an Italian land and sea fortress and a base of operations and provisioning of Italian land and sea forces, the judicial presumption of a hostile destination existed also for that part of the cargo which, like motor wheels, was only relative contraband."

The note then adds that the reports made by the commander of the submaapproaching the lower Danube. The Rumanian petroleum wells in the district occupied by the Teutonic troops have been found so slightly damaged.

The note then adds that the reports made by the commander of the submarine have been transmitted to a competent prize court at Hamburg which will decide as to the legality of the measures taken by the commander.

Americans interested in the ship and her cargo are therefore urged to bring forward in due time and form at this prize court whetever claims they cont can be transported. The German communication follows: On the Gutin Tomnatck, in the wooded Carpathians, Russian patrols were repulsed, as were attacks by Rus-sion battalions on the Valeputna road. During the last two days in local and Rumanians were brought in as prisoners, and many vehicles, most of them laden with provisions, were cap-

> In northern Dobrudja the enemy continued to retreat northward beyond his new fortified positions. Our army is advancing toward the lower Danube.
>
> The following paragraph relating to
> the situation on the Rumanian front was
> contained in the official statement issued in Petrograd :

Two enemy squadrons, with a bat-tery of horse artillery, deployed in the region of the village of Batogu, west of Vizuru, but retired in disorder under the fire of our artillery. Two cannon and a limber were hit by our artillery and abandoned by the enemy.

SOMME FRONT FAILS

Artillery Fighting Reported in Regions of Louvement and Chambrettes.

Panis, Dec. 19 .- A raid by German roops on the Somme front, north of Thilly, failed to yield lasting success, acording to to-day's War Office report. artillery fighting took place in the rerions of Louvemont and Chambrettes, on the Verdun front. The Chambretter farm, which the French won back yesterday after losing it to the Germans according to German reports, that oil aiready is being produced as rapidly as in a counter attack, remains in French

hands. The German statement reports an atempt by French troops to advance in the eighborhood of Rheims. The troops vere repulsed by the German fire, the nnouncement says,

To-night's official statement from the rench War Office was as follows:

There was spirited artillery activity on both sides of the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the regions of Bezonvaux, the Caurieres wood and Chambrettes. There was no infantry

On the rest of the front intermittent artillery actions took place, The Belgian communication read as

In the course of the afternoon of December 19 the artillery was active in the region of Lizerne and Steen-stracte. Nothing worthy of particular note occurred on the rest of the front. The earlier French statement was as

South of the River Somme yester-

a surprise attack on our trenches north of Chilly. One detachment of the enemy was successful in penetrating a unit of our savanced trenches, but it was immediately driven out.

On the right bank of the River Meuse the enemy's artillery was active

Meuse the enemy's artillery was active during the night in the region of Louvement and Chambrettes. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

During the day of December 17 two German airplanes were brought down by French pilots on the Verdun front. One of the enemy machines fell at Herbebois and the other came down at a point near Ornes.

During the night of December 18-19 French bombing squadrons threw

French bombing squadrons threw down 500 kilos (1.300 pounds) of pro-jectiles on the railroad stations at Dur-sur-Meuse and Montmedy and on certain barracks near Axannes. The following is the official statement

Army Group of Crown Prince Rup-precht—On both banks of the Somme the artillery and mine thrower fires were temporarily liveller. Northwest and north of Rheims French detachments advancing on our trenches after etrong artillery preparation were re-

pulsed.

Army Group of German Crown Prince—On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) during the afternoon the artillery engagement increased in intensity. The French attacked Fosses wood. Chambrettes, which lies before our position, remained in their hands after hand to hand fighting. At all other places on the front their attacks were repulsed.

The report from British headquartes in France issued to-night reads:

We successfully blew three mines early this morning southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast. A small mine blown by the enemy yesterday south of Ypres did no damage to our trenches.

The enemy's artillery was particularly active during the night in the neighborhood of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

To-day we carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's lines east of Fauquissart. Elsewhere the usual artillery activity continued.

NO WORRY OVER VERDUN. us Frankly Say They Expect More French Attacks.

More French Attacks.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 19.—Although the German military authorities are making no effort to belittle the recent French gains in the neighborhood of Verdun, and look for more attacks in the near future, they maintain that the results attained are small and have no effect on the general military situation. They do not believe the anticipated future attacks will necessitate any transfer of troops from the east to the west, since ample reserves are on hand. The continued German advance in tumania, aside from straightening the internal and reducing the length of the front by several hundred kilometers, has freed large numbers of troops. The Germans are watching with interest foreign speculation as to where Field Marshal von Hindenburg will employ these forces—

MANY ARRESTED IN LISBON.

Hindenburg will employ these forces— whether against Italy, Russia or the Entente forces on the Macedonian front.

Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees Ended Riots.

Berlin, by wireless, Dec. 19.-A despatch from Madrid to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that according to the advices received there from Lisbon the recent revolution in Fortugal was put down by the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and the arrest of thousands

Paris news agency despatches from Lisbon on December 16 reported revolu-tionary outbreaks in various paris of Portugal which an official note declared had been entirely quelled.

Congress to Take Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Democratic Leader Kitchin's resolution to provide for a Congressional recess over the Christ-mas holidays from December 22 to Janu-ary 2 was adopted by the House to-day by a vote of 141 to 44. A similar reso-lution will be passed by the Senate.

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